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10/706,866	11/12/2003	James McLennan	1529	6734

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EXAMINER
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DASGUPTA, SOUMYA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2109	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/13/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/706,866

Applicant(s)

MCLENNAN ET AL.

Examiner

Soumya Dasgupta

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 33 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11/12/03 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☒ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____.  |

**DETAILED ACTION**

This is a response to the following case application:

Non-provisional Application No 10/706,866 filed on November 12, 2003.

***Priority***

1. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on applications filed in UK on 10/09/2003. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the 0323625.4 and 0323623.9 applications as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

***Claim Objections***

2. Claim 34 objected to because of the following informalities: Examiner notes that claim 34 is repeated twice, and that there is no claim number 33. Therefore, the first occurrence should be claim 33 and the following action is treated as such. Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

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4. Claims 16 & 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

With respect to both claims 16 & 32, the term "satisfactory" is vague and indefinite. One would not know what does and does not constitute a "satisfactory" communication.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claims 1-2, 7, 17-18, & 33 (first instance of applicant's claim 34) are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Harkins et al (US 5657461 – from hereon will be known as Harkins).

With respect to claim 1, Harkins teaches a graphical user interface for use in preparation of an automatically generated communication in response to an event requiring generation of a communication, said graphical user interface comprising: means for presenting an image of a list of at least one selectable operational option; means for accepting selection of at least one operational option from the list; and means for presenting an image of said at least one operational option selected as a chosen option list (Figs 2,4-5,7-11).

1 With respect to claim 2, Harkins teaches a graphical user interface further  
2 comprising: means for selecting a chosen option from the chosen option list; and  
3 means for accepting return of a selected chosen option to the list of selectable  
4 operational options (Figs 2,4-5, 7-11).

5 With respect to claim 17, Harkins teaches a method for preparing an  
6 automatically generated communication in response to an event requiring generation of  
7 a communication, the method comprising the steps of: presenting an image of a list of  
8 at least one selectable operational option; selecting at least one operational option  
9 from the list; accepting said at least one operational option selected; presenting an  
10 image of said at least one operational option selected as a chosen option list; and,  
11 subsequently generating an automatically generated communication which implements  
12 said at least one chosen option listed (Figs 2,4-5,7-11).

13 With respect to claim 18, Harkins teaches a method comprising the steps of  
14 selecting a chosen option from the chosen option list; and accepting return of the  
15 chosen option selected to said list of at least one selectable operational option (Figs  
16 2,4-5, 7-11).

17 With respect to claim 7, Harkins teaches a graphical user interface wherein said  
18 list of said at least one selectable operational option comprises a list of a plurality of  
19 different media by which the automatically generated communication can be  
20 transmitted; wherein said list of chosen options comprises at least one chosen media  
21 for transmission of the automatically generated communication; wherein said graphical  
22 user interface comprises means for accepting selection of said at least one chosen

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media and means for directing the automatically generated communication for transmission on said at least one chosen media selected (Fig. 11).

With respect to claim 33 (first instance of applicant's claim 34), Harkins teaches a graphical user interface further comprising means to implement the chosen options in subsequent generation of the automatically generated communication (Fig. 4-5, 7-11).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

9. Claims 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being taught over Harkins et al (US 5657461 – from hereon will be known as Harkins) in view of Celebiler et al (US 6195094 - from hereon will be known as Celebiler).

With respect to claim 3, Harkins teaches a graphical user interface wherein said means for presenting an image of a list of at least one selectable operational option and

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1 said means for presenting an image of said at least one operational option as a chosen  
2 option list (Fig 12A).

3 Harkins fails to teach the latter together comprise a split screen, said split screen  
4 having a first portion and a second portion and being operative to display said list of  
5 said at least one selectable operational option in said first portion and to display said  
6 chosen option list in said second portion thereof; a method comprising the steps of  
7 providing said first portion of said split screen on a first side thereof and providing said  
8 second portion of said split screen on a second side thereof; a method wherein said  
9 split screen is one of a plurality of split screens.

10 Celebiler teaches a split screen, said split screen having a first portion and a  
11 second portion and being operative to display said list of said at least one selectable  
12 operational option in said first portion and to display said chosen option list in said  
13 second portion thereof; a method comprising the steps of providing said first portion of  
14 said split screen on a first side thereof and providing said second portion of said split  
15 screen on a second side thereof; a method wherein said split screen is one of a plurality  
16 of split screens for the purpose of efficiently using the screen space required to indicate  
17 to the user and displaying computer applications in multiple content screens to users  
18 by splitting a window of information into several panes (Fig. 3 and Fig. 4).

19 It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Harkins to  
20 utilize a split screen to display a list with selectable operations as taught by Celebiler  
21 because it allows the user to use a split screen to display a list with operational  
22 functions.

1 Harkins and Celebiler are analogous because they both teach GUIs with lists and  
2 operational options.

3 With respect to claim 4, Harkins teach a graphical user interface.

4 Harkins fails to teach wherein said split screen has a first side and a second side  
5 and said first portion of said split screen is on said first side and wherein said second  
6 portion of said split screen is on said second side.

7 Celebiler teaches wherein said split screen has a first side and a second side  
8 and said first portion of said split screen is on said first side and wherein said second  
9 portion of said split screen is on said second side for the purpose of efficiently using the  
10 screen space required to indicate to the user and displaying computer applications in  
11 multiple content screens to users by splitting a window of information into several  
12 panes. (Fig 4 and Fig 5).

13  
14 It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Harkins to  
15 utilize a split screen split screen that has a first side and a second side and said first  
16 portion of said split screen is on said first side and wherein said second portion of said  
17 split screen is on said second side as taught by Celebiler because split screens enable  
18 simultaneous viewing of multiple applications (Fig 4 and Fig 5).

19 Harkins and Celebiler are analogous because they both teach GUIs with lists and  
20 operational options.

21 With respect to claim 5, Harkens teach a graphical user interface.

22 Harkens fail to teach wherein said split screen is one of a plurality of split  
23 screens.



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1 Celebiler teach a graphical user interface wherein said split screen is one of a  
2 plurality of split screens for the purpose of efficiently using the screen space required to  
3 indicate to the user and displaying computer applications in multiple content screens  
4 to users by splitting a window of information into several panes (Fig 4).

5 It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Harkins to  
6 utilize a split screen wherein said split screen is one of a plurality of split screens as  
7 taught by Celebiler because split screens enable simultaneous viewing of multiple  
8 applications (Fig 4).

9 Harkins and Celebiler are analogous because they both teach GUIs with lists and  
10 operational options.

11 10. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being taught over Harkins et al in  
12 view of Makinen et al (US 6826443 - from hereon will be known as Makinen).

13 Harkens fail to teach wherein said list of said at least one selectable operational  
14 option is presented as a tree structure.

15 Makinen teach wherein said list of said at least one selectable operational option  
16 is presented as a tree structure for the purpose allowing a hierarchical arrangement of  
17 files, folders, and/or directories in a computer (col 4, ln 1-7).

18 It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Harkens  
19 into a list of said at least one selectable operational option is presented as a tree  
20 structure as taught by Makinen because it enables a user to search a tree structure for  
21 the location of a particular object within the tree structure (Fig 5 and col 3, ln 50-60).

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1 Harkens and Makinen are analogous because they both teach GUIs with lists  
2 and operational options.

3 11. Claims 19-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being taught over Harkins  
4 et al in view of Makinen et al (US 6826443 - from hereon will be known as Makinen) and  
5 in further view of Celebiler et al (US 6195094 - from hereon will be known as Celebiler).

6 Harkins teaches the invention as discussed above. Harkins also teaches the  
7 limitations of claim 23; with respect to the claim, Harkins teaches a method wherein said  
8 list of said at least one selectable operational option comprises a list of a plurality of  
9 different media by which the automatically generated communication can be transmitted  
10 and said list of chosen options comprises at least one chosen medium for transmission  
11 of the automatically generated communication; said method comprising the steps of:  
12 accepting selection of said at least one chosen medium; and subsequently directing the  
13 automatically generated communication for transmission on said at least one chosen  
14 medium (Fig. 11).

15 With respect to claim 22, Harkens fails to teach a method comprising the step of  
16 presenting said list of at said least one selectable operational option as a tree structure.

17 Makinen teaches a method comprising the step of presenting said list of at said  
18 least one selectable operational option as a tree structure for the purpose allowing a  
19 hierarchical arrangement of files, folders, and/or directories in a computer (col 4, ln 1-  
20 7).

21 It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Harkens  
22 into a list of said at least one selectable operational option is presented as a tree

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1 structure as taught by Makinen because it enables a user to search a tree structure for  
2 the location of a particular object within the tree structure (Fig 5 and col 3, ln 50-60).

3 Harkens and Makinen are analogous because they both teach GUIs with lists  
4 and operational options.

5 With respect to claim 19-21, Harkins and Makinen fail to teach a method  
6 comprising the steps of providing a split screen with a first portion and a second portion;  
7 presenting, simultaneously, an image of a list of said least one selectable operational  
8 option in the first portion thereof and an image of said chosen option list in the second  
9 portion thereof.

10 Celebiler teaches a method comprising the steps of providing a split screen with  
11 a first portion and a second portion; presenting, simultaneously, an image of a list of  
12 said least one selectable operational option in the first portion thereof and an image of  
13 said chosen option list in the second portion thereof for the purpose of efficiently using  
14 the screen space required to indicate to the user and displaying computer applications  
15 in multiple content screens to users by splitting a window of information into several  
16 panes (Fig 4).

17 It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Harkins to  
18 utilize a split screen to display a list with selectable operations as taught by Celebiler  
19 because it allows the user to use a split screen to display a list with operational  
20 functions.

21 Harkins and Celebiler are analogous because they both teach GUIs with lists and  
22 operational options.

1

2 12. Claims 8-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being taught over Harkins et  
3 al in view of AltaVista Babel Fish (from hereon will be known as Babel).

4

5 Harkins teaches the invention as discussed above. Harkins also teaches the  
6 limitations of claims 12-15; with respect to claims, Harkins teaches a graphical user  
7 interface wherein said at least one text items comprises items for use in at least one  
8 selectable media; a graphical user interface wherein said at least one fixed item  
9 comprises at least one selectable place holder for use with at least one media; a  
10 graphical user interface wherein said at least one fixed item comprises at least one  
11 selectable place holder for use in fixing the position of items with at least one media; a  
12 graphical user interface wherein said at least one fixed item comprises at least one  
13 selectable item for use with at least one media (Fig. 4-5, 7-11).

13

14 With respect to claim 16, Harkins teaches a graphical user interface comprising  
15 means for testing a specified automatically generated communication by presenting  
16 different criteria for generation of an automatically generated communication, and  
17 means for altering a specification of the automatically generated communication until a  
18 satisfactory automatically generated communications are obtained (Fig. 4-5, 7-11).

18

19 Harkens fails to teach a graphical user interface comprising conversion means  
20 for accepting a criterion definition for each of said at least one criteria and for converting  
21 the criterion definition into plain language for display; and a graphical user interface  
22 wherein said at least one text item comprises items in a plurality of selectable

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languages; and a graphical user interface wherein said at least one text item comprises items for use in at least one selectable idioms.

Babel teaches a graphical user interface comprising conversion means for accepting a criterion definition for each of said at least one criteria and for converting the criterion definition into plain language for display; and a graphical user interface wherein said at least one text item comprises items in a plurality of selectable languages; and a graphical user interface wherein said at least one text item comprises items for use in at least one selectable idioms for the purpose of text translation and conversion into languages and idioms

([http://www.altavista.com/help/babelfish/babel\\_help](http://www.altavista.com/help/babelfish/babel_help)). Note that the examiner interprets idioms to be defined as a language dialect (<http://babelfish.altavista.com/>).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Harkens with a language conversion as taught by Babel because it creates a GUI with a language translator.

Harkens and Babel are analogous because they both teach GUIs with texts.

13. Claims 24-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being taught over Harkins et al in view of Makinen (US 6826443 - from hereon will be known as Makinen) and in further view of Celebiler et al (US 6195094 - from hereon will be known as Celebiler) and in further view of AltaVista Babel Fish (from hereon will be known as Babel).

Harkins teaches the invention as discussed above. Harkins also teaches the limitations of claim 24; with respect to the claim, Harkins teaches a method wherein

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1 said list of said at least one selectable operational option comprises at least one of: at  
2 least one criterion to be fulfilled to cause the generation of the automatically generated  
3 communication; at least one criterion to be fulfilled to select a text item; at least one  
4 text item to be selected; and at least one fixed item to be selected (Fig. 11).

5 Harkins also teaches the limitations of claims 28-32; with respect to the claims,  
6 Harkins teaches a method wherein said at least one fixed item comprises at least one  
7 selectable place holder for at least one media; said at least one fixed item comprises at  
8 least one selectable place holder for fixing the position of items with at least one media;  
9 wherein said at least one fixed item comprises at least one selectable item for at least  
10 one media; comprising the steps of: testing a specified automatically generated  
11 communication by presenting different criteria for generation of an automatically  
12 generated communication thereto; and altering the specification of the automatically  
13 generated communication until a satisfactory automatically generated communication  
14 is obtained (Fig. 4-5, 7-11).

15 With respect to claims 24-26, Harkens and Makinen both fail to teach a method  
16 comprising the steps of: accepting a criterion definition for each of said at least one  
17 criterion and converting the criterion definition into plain language for display; a method  
18 wherein said at least one text item comprises items in a plurality of selectable language;  
19 a method wherein said at least one text item comprises items for at least one selectable  
20 idiom.

21 Babel teaches a method comprising the steps of: accepting a criterion definition  
22 for each of said at least one criterion and converting the criterion definition into plain

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1 language for display; a method wherein said at least one text item comprises items in a  
2 plurality of selectable language; a method wherein said at least one text item  
3 comprises items for at least one selectable idiom for the purpose of text translation and  
4 conversion into languages and idioms. Note that the examiner interprets idioms to be  
5 defined as a language dialect (<http://babelfish.altavista.com/>).

6 It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Harkins  
7 with a language translator as taught by Babel because it creates a GUI with a language  
8 translator.

9 Harkens and Babel are analogous because they both teach GUI's with texts.

10  
11 14. Claims 34-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being taught over Harkins  
12 et al in view of AltaVista Babel Fish (from hereon will be known as Babel) and in further  
13 view of Celebiler et al (US 6195094) and in further view of Makinen et al (US 6826443).

14 Harkins teaches the invention as discussed above. Harkins also teaches the  
15 limitations of claim 35; with respect to the claim, Harkins teaches a graphical user  
16 interface means for testing a specified automatically generated communication by  
17 presenting different criteria for generation of an automatically generated communication,  
18 and means for altering a specification of the automatically generated communication  
19 until a satisfactory automatically generated communications are obtained (Fig. 4-5, 7-  
20 11).

21 Harkins also teaches the limitations of claim 34; with respect to the claim,  
22 Harkins teaches a graphical user interface for use in preparation of an automatically

1 generated communication in response to an event requiring generation of a  
2 communication, said graphical user interface comprising: means for presenting an  
3 image of a list of at least one selectable operational option comprising at least one of:  
4 at least one criteria to be fulfilled to cause generation of the automatically generated  
5 communication; at least one criteria to be fulfilled to select a text item; and at least one  
6 fixed item to be selected comprising at least one selectable place holder for use with at  
7 least one medium, at least one selectable place holder for fixing the position of items  
8 with at least one medium and at least one selectable item for use with at least one  
9 medium; means for accepting selection of an operational option for use; means for  
10 presenting an image of said at least one operational option selected as a chosen  
11 option list; means for selecting a chosen option on the chosen option list; said list of  
12 said at least one selectable operational option comprises a list of a plurality of different  
13 media by which the automatically generated communication can be transmitted; said  
14 list of chosen options comprises at least one chosen media for transmission of the  
15 automatically generated communication; said graphical user interface comprises  
16 means for accepting selection of said at least one chosen media and means for  
17 directing the automatically generated communication for transmission on said at least  
18 one chosen media selected (Fig. 4-5, 7-11).

19  
20 Harkins fails to teach at least one text item comprising items in a plurality of  
21 selectable languages, items for use in at least one selectable idiom and items for use  
22 in at least one selectable medium; conversion means for accepting a criterion definition  
23 for each of said at least one criteria and for converting the criterion definition into plain



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1 language for display; conversion means for accepting a criterion definition for each of  
2 said at least one criteria and for converting the criterion definition into plain language  
3 for display.

4 Babel teaches at least one text item comprising items in a plurality of selectable  
5 languages, items for use in at least one selectable idiom and items for use in at least  
6 one selectable medium; conversion means for accepting a criterion definition for each of  
7 said at least one criteria and for converting the criterion definition into plain language for  
8 display; conversion means for accepting a criterion definition for each of said at least  
9 one criteria and for converting the criterion definition into plain language for display for  
10 the purpose of text translation and conversion into languages and idioms  
11 (<http://babelfish.altavista.com/>).

12 It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Harkens  
13 with a language translator as taught by Babel because it creates a GUI with a language  
14 translator.

15 Harkens and Babel are analogous because they both teach GUI's with texts.

16  
17 Harkins and Babel both fail to teach a means for accepting return of a selected  
18 chosen option to the list of selectable operational options, wherein: said means for  
19 presenting an image of a list of at least one selectable operational option and said  
20 means for presenting an image of said at least one operational option as a chosen  
21 option list together comprise a screen split into a first side and a second side and being  
22 operative to display said list of said at least one selectable operational option as a tree

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1 structure in said first side and to display said chosen option list in said second side  
2 thereof.

3 Celebiler et al (US 6195094) and Makinen (US 6826443) teach a means for  
4 accepting return of a selected chosen option to the list of selectable operational  
5 options, wherein: said means for presenting an image of a list of at least one selectable  
6 operational option and said means for presenting an image of said at least one  
7 operational option as a chosen option list together comprise a screen split into a first  
8 side and a second side (Celebiler: Fig 4 ) and being operative to display said list of said  
9 at least one selectable operational option as a tree structure in said first side and to  
10 display said chosen option list in said second side thereof for the purpose allowing a  
11 hierarchical arrangement of files, folders, and/or directories in a computer (Makinen:  
12 col 4, ln 1-7 and Fig 5).

13 It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Harkins to  
14 utilize a split screen to display a list with selectable operations as taught by Celebiler  
15 because split screens enable simultaneous viewing of multiple applications and it would  
16 have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Harkens into a list of said  
17 at least one selectable operational option is presented as a tree structure as taught by  
18 Makinen because it enables a user to search a tree structure for the location of a  
19 particular object within the tree structure (Fig 5 and col 3, ln 50-60).

20 Harkins and Celebiler are analogous because they both teach GUIs with lists and  
21 operational options. Harkens and Makinen are analogous because they both teach  
22 GUIs with lists and operational options.

1  
2***Drawings***

3 15. Fig. 13 is objected to because it needs to be labeled like the previous figures in  
4 order to maintain consistency and it makes it easier for one to be able to follow a train of  
5 thought the applicant is trying to portray. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with  
6 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the  
7 application. Any amended replacement drawing sheets should include all of the figures  
8 appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being  
9 amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as  
10 "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be  
11 removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must  
12 be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several  
13 views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary  
14 to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after  
15 the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either  
16 "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are  
17 not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required  
18 corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held  
19 in abeyance.

20

***Conclusion***

21 Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the  
22 examiner should be directed to Soumya (Ronnie) Dasgupta whose telephone number is

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571-272-7432. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:30 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Del Sole can be reached on 571-272-1130. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

  
JOSEPH DEL SOLE  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

3/6/07